FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1838. [NO. 1098.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $4 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 paid during the year of subscription; or $5 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

50 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 bundles Northern Hay,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 12, 1838. 97tf

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Sale of C. T. Baughan's WAGON and TEAM, as noticed to take place on the 18th inst., is postponed until Thursday the 28th inst., when attendance will be given at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, (M.) by
C. J. ORRELL, Trustee.
May 12, 1838. 97-ts

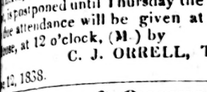
Paint, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, WATER STREET,
(Late of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)
Respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire
NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
in the above line, expressly adapted to Southern trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in SETTS GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and GLASS WARE, constantly on hand, and will be sold on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.
A share of patronage of his old friends and the Merchant community generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, is requested.
Store Old Slip, New York, June 6. 97-9w

Take Notice,

That I have been arrested by virtue of a Capias ad Satisfaciendum, issued at your instance, and that I intend to apply to the next Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at September Term, 1838, for leave to take the benefit of the Act provided for the relief of insolvent debtors, at which time and where you may attend and object if you think proper.
BARTLEY ROBERSON.
Hon. McLean, Samuel Norris, (Agent of Jno Haywood,) William Betts, Kimbrough Jones, Stephen Pearson, (Ex'r of Richard Jones,) Timothy Clarence, Esq., Abel Douglass.
May 8, 1838. 97-2w-pd

GREAT EXPEDITION.



The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of rail-way communication from Portsmouth to the North. In the course of a few days, about 50 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Raleigh (Henderson Depot) for the North, by Littleton as at present.
This is the Great mail route, and the different Steamboat Companies now run their daily mail from Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's rest.
Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they reach Washington City 24 hours ahead of the Mail line, avoiding at the same time about 100 miles of Staging and the loss of two night's rest.
This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Petersburg, where the main Western line intersects the line where it unites with the great Southern line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.
Raleigh, May 12, 1838. 95 tf A.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Foul Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Sore Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Corns, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and all external diseases generally.
Sold at $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!
Raleigh, September 21, 1836.
I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year I received a wound in my left leg, which ulcerated, and continued so until the first of last. It would occasionally heal up, and break out again; but most of the time, it was in a painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I used many remedies to make a cure, without effect, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, by the use of which have effectually cured my leg, and restored it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly adhered to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took exercise, and very imprudently used tight boots. My leg has been well for more than a year, during which time I have walked much; yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for the period of forty one years, I now enjoy the use of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLOMAN.
A fresh supply of the above article just received.
E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER
At the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received, by the Steam Boat Henrietta, the following articles, which he offers low for CASH, viz:—

Bunch Raisins,	Scotch Barley,
Soft Shell Almonds,	Fresh Lime Juice,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Do Lemon Sirup,
Seidlitz Powders,	Madeira Wine,
Maccoboy Snuff,	Port do,
Scotch do.	Cogniac Brandy,
Jamison's Water Crackers,	Jamaica Rum,
	Holland Gin, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, June 6, 1838. 96-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a Private Instructress in his family, capable of teaching Music, Drawing and Painting, Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic. For one thus qualified, a salary of $300 and board will be given.
W. F. LEAK.
Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., May 29, 1838. 96-2m.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber informs the public and her friends, that her Establishment at SHOCCO SPRINGS was opened for the reception and accommodation of visiters, on the first day of June, (inst.) She deems it almost unnecessary to say any thing as regards the healthfulness of the waters of the Springs, as they have been so frequently the means of restoring to health many of the most valuable members of society, and their medical properties have been so frequently tested by gentlemen and Physicians of first rate talents in the country.
The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road runs within ten miles of the Springs, and the Cars will pass daily by the fourth of July next; and, for the accommodation of visiters, the Subscriber will regularly run a hack from the Depot at Twitty's to the Springs.
ANN JOHNSON.
Warren Co., N. C., June 3, 1838. 96 6w
P. S. There will be a Ball and Party at the Springs on the 6th and 7th of July, commemorative of the passage of the Train on the first fifty miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE 24th of JUNE being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist (and the Sabbath day) the members of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, have agreed to celebrate the 23d, (Saturday) according to the ancient customs of the fraternity; also to lay the corner stone of their Hall. It is therefore earnestly requested that the members favor the occasion with a punctual attendance. The Rev. Patrick Dowd, an eminently distinguished brother, has consented to deliver a public address applicable to the ceremonies of the day.
Brethren at a distance are respectfully invited to attend and cheerfully participate with us in the celebration.
JAMES N. CROSBY,
Secretary of Columbus Lodge.
Pittsborough, May 27, 1838. 96-tJ23.

Just Received,

15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8, 1838. 92tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*
Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1838.
ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.
Reuben Henry,
vs.
Anthony Williams and John Taylor.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Taylor, one of the defendants in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said John Taylor to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to complainant's Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.
Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.
[96] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—
Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper,
Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.
Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.
T. J. JORDAN.
August 18. 2tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.
A. BAILEY.
May 23, 1838. 94 3m
N. B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity)
Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,
500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John McColl, and others.
100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.
50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.
A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.
Timber privileges on one hundred acres.
A Mill seat on the Horse-pen Branch.
Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.
TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)
Nathan King and Mary J. King, by her Guardian James McKethan, } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term, 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

197 acres of Land,

Lying and being in the County of Cumberland, adjoining the lands of John McNeill, John Dew, and others, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Limestone Springs, S. C.

THIS healthy and agreeable Watering Place, established by an association of gentlemen, not for private gain, but to promote the prosperity of the State, by arresting the current of Northern travel, which has annually carried away hundreds of thousands of her wealth to enrich other communities, will be prepared the ensuing season to accommodate 300 persons, in a style of comfort not surpassed by any similar establishment in the United States. The main brick building will contain upwards of 100 bed-rooms, besides an extensive drawing-room, dining room, and ball-room. Two wooden houses and a number of cabins suitable for families are also provided. A piano and billiard table will be furnished for the amusement and recreation of the visiters; and the ball-room, with a suitable band of music, will be always at their service. The main Spring is of delightful limestone water, which has proved highly beneficial to dyspeptics. It is enclosed in marble, and adjoins an open portico, 50 feet long and 26 wide, provided with seats, and well shaded by a deep and beautiful grove. An elegant Bathing House, with two pools walled up with marble, with a sufficient number of dressing apartments, is also contiguous to the Spring. The very best supplies have been provided, and first-rate cooks engaged; and the rates of boarding will be very moderate, as the following table will show:

Boarding, for a less time than 4 weeks, per week,	$6 00
Boarding, for a longer time than 4 weeks, per week,	5 00
Boarding, for a less time than one week, per day,	1 00
Boarding for children, at the first table, full price.	
Boarding for children, at the second table, half price.	
Boarding for servants, half price.	
Horses, for less than a week, per day,	62½
do for less than 4 weeks, do	50
do over 4 weeks, per week,	2 50

J. W. CLARK,
Superintendent of the Limestone Springs Co.
May 12. 93-tIJ'ly.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*
DRY GOODS,
Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
Also, a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,
Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.
Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Lewis Jones, Jr. on the 2d inst., for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all the Accounts and Notes due the said concern. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
P. TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1838.

Wrapping Paper.
100 Reams for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

100 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 do Calcined Plaister,
10,000 best Havanna CIGARS,
2 gross Lane's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, constantly on hand,
Rotten Plaister for Manure,
Hair and Laths for Plaistering.
For sale low for Cash.
JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market.
June 9, 1838. 97-3w

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
May 28, 1838. 95tf

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Crockett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglyphical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Portfolio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 29.

Communication.

The Board of Managers of the Sunday School and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fayetteville, N. C. beg leave respectfully to report.

It is with feelings of gratitude to God, that we survey the operations of this institution during the past year:

Whoever examines impartially the history of the Sabbath School cause, from its commencement down to the present time, as seen in the different branches of the Church of Christ, will be constrained to acknowledge that it has been, and still is, under the supervision of Almighty God. And it is with the most gratified emotions, that the Board confess themselves bound to acknowledge the presence of God with this institution during the past year.

We think that there can be no doubt but that God intends to make this institution the instrument of great good to the world. But it is to be remembered here that God makes use of human instrumentality in accomplishing his purposes of mercy toward our race; that the comparative faithfulness or unfaithfulness of the instrument materially affects the final result. As in other cases, so in this; and hence the necessity of efficient plans and unremitting exertions.

The Board are as much as ever convinced that punctuality in attendance in indispensably necessary in carrying on the business of the School efficiently. It will appear obvious to every attentive observer, that when the hour set apart for the commencement of the School is disregarded, either by the teachers or pupils, or when the teachers or pupils frequently absent themselves from School, that the effect is exceedingly deleterious. Nothing can be more plain than that both teachers and scholars should if possible be present every Sabbath at the time appointed. It is also manifest that the prosperity of the School depends to a considerable extent upon the character and qualifications of the teachers. Daily observation convinces us that they should be persons of steady habits, of uniform piety and exemplary zeal. Without these qualifications in the teachers, the work will suffer more or less.

It is also a matter of concern with the Board that so few of the more aged members of the community are engaged in this work.

This circumstance is the occasion of mingled feelings of joy and regret; of regret to see the apathy of those whose age and experience amply qualify them for usefulness in this department; and of joy to see the noble spiritedness and commendable zeal with which the younger members enter upon this important work.

The Board also regard the co-operation of parents and guardians of paramount importance in this work. Children in many instances have to be urged to the performance of their duty; and in this case if parents and guardians will not do it, who can? This is a sad evil and we hope it will not be permitted to exist in any degree.

We think the evils hinted at do not exist now so extensively as formerly, but that there is a decided improvement both in the attendance of the pupils, as well as in their intellect and morals.

The superintendent has used every measure to preserve order in the School, and has succeeded with but few exceptions.

The teachers seem to feel the importance of the work assigned them; so that upon the whole we feel ourselves justified in saying that the School is in a flourishing condition; as will appear more fully from the following statement.

There are now in operation two Schools. The School No. 1, meets in the house fitted out for that purpose, near the Chapel of the M. E. Church. There are employed in it one superintendent and sixteen teachers, eight males and eight females. There are on the receiving book ninety one scholars. The average attendance is computed at fifty-two.

In the School No. 2, there is one superintendent and one teacher. There are on the receiving book in all twelve scholars. This School meets in Campbellton. It suspended its operations in November last and resumed them on the 13th inst. On this account the prospect has not been so flattering, yet we trust it will be the means of much good. There is a good library belonging to the School, consisting of 250 volumes.

From the Treasurer's report it appears there has been expended for Sunday School books the sum of $12 20, and for tracts $3 00, in all $17 20. To meet this there is on hand the sum of 98 cents, leaving the Society in arrears to the amount of $16 22.

From a consideration of the whole, that the number of scholars has increased, that two of the teachers have professed conversion, also three of the pupils, the Board feel free to express their conviction that the School has been well conducted, and that the blessings of God have been and still are upon the institution. And in closing we cannot but raise a devout aspiration to Heaven, that the same Almighty hand which has sustained it heretofore, may still continue its omnipotent aid to this nursery of youth, where they may be trained and fitted for Heaven.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Fayetteville, May 24, 1838.

ANOTHER EXPOSITION—MORE LIGHT.

The following is an extract from the Speech delivered by Mr. Southgate of Kentucky, on the Treasury Note Bill. It will be read with great interest by all who want light!

Mr. Chairman, I desire distinctly to be understood, and here in my place, before the assembled Representatives of the People, I charge the fact to be, and challenge any gentleman friendly to the Administration to deny, if he dare, (and if he does, I will prove the charge from the record,) that your land office receivers, in and out of office, have in their hands the enormous sum of one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($1,950,000;) that your defaulting custom-house officers not now in office, but who have been fully surfeited and given way for a fresh set, have in their hands the round sum of one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars, $1,427,410,) making, in all, three millions three hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars, ($3,377,410.) Nor, sir, does this sum include the two thousand and more of defaulting postmasters; nor are the custom-house receivers now in office, who are defaulters to the Government, and other receivers and disbursers of the public revenue, embraced in this estimate; because the Secretary of the Treasury, for reasons best known to himself, has declined to give us the information. And, sir, that the committee and this nation may fully understand the subterfuges and shuffling evasions of the Secretary of the Treasury in endeavoring to conceal from us the true condition of those in office; and the amount of the defalcation, I beg to refer the committee to the resolution which passed this House on the motion of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Garland,) and which, together with the novel reason of the Secretary, I shall read in support of the charge and for the edification of the committee. Here is the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House, as early in the next session as practicable, the names of all receivers, collectors, or depositories of the public money, who are in default to the Government; the amount of such default, the length of time due; the security given, if any; and how much has been, or will likely be, lost; together with a copy of all correspondence upon the subject, from the 1st of January, 1834, to this time."

This resolution was adopted at the extra session, and it not only required the Secretary of the Treasury to send us the names of "all receivers, collectors, or depositories of the public money, who are in default," but to send us also all the correspondence in relation to the subject. I repeat, sir, the Secretary was ordered to inform us "who are in default." The resolution was general, full, and comprehensive; requiring the names of all "who are in default," those in office, as well as those out of office. And, sir, instead of complying with the plain and simple meaning of this resolution, apparent upon its face, and which could have been understood by any school-boy in my district of ten years of age, he has sent us, for our edification, a list of public defaulters, who were not in office on the 12th of October, 1837. Not one word, not one name, or one letter, with reference to those defaulters who are in office. And in order more effectually to divert our attention from the true object of the inquiry, and say something which he supposed would satisfy my honorable friend from Virginia, Mr. Garland, who was curious to know the true condition of these biped sub-treasurers, he gives us in his report the following extraordinary reasons. He says:

"But it will be seen that they do not include any cases connected with the Post Office Department, as its concerns have usually been kept separate, and are supposed not to be embraced in the purview of the resolution. For similar reasons, the cases of disbursing officers, attached to the army and navy, or to other departments, and the cases of individuals, such as merchants and former purchasers of public lands, are not included, though the indebtedness of many of them is very great."

What, Mr. Chairman, does the Secretary mean, when he speaks of the cases of "individuals," "such as merchants and "former purchasers of public lands?" These are not the "individuals" embraced in the resolution. Why, sir, this is a downright insult to the understanding of the House. Does the Secretary suppose we are so stupid as to believe that there are any "merchants" who are defaulters to the Government, as "collectors, receivers, or disbursers of the public revenue? No such thing. They owe the Government, it is true, for duties on goods imported; but does it therefore follow that they are defaulters within the spirit or intention of the resolution to which I have referred? The Secretary, moreover, knew that, by a law of the extra session, these merchants were permitted, on certain conditions, to withhold payment for the periods and upon the conditions therein provided. So much for the merchants. And then comes the "former purchasers of public lands." Why, sir, I am astonished. Who is it that owes the Government the first dollar as a "former purchaser of public lands?" The Secretary ought to know, as every body knows, that the former purchasers of public lands, made under the credit system, have long since either relinquished the purchase and obtained scrip therefor, or forfeited the land to the Government. I appeal to every Western man now before me to say whether or not I am right. "You know, (pointing to Mr. Hamer of Ohio,) you know, sir, that your Secretary either knows nothing about this matter, or is wilfully practising a deception upon this House and this nation.

I am sensible, Mr. Chairman, that this may be considered somewhat of a digression from the main question, but I have been forced into this debate, at this late hour, against my will; and if you are rendered the least unhappy, in consequence of some of the exposures which have been made, you must take the "responsibility" on yourselves. I have not yet done either with the Secretary or his defaulters, or with the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Secretary gave us at the extra session, as a reason for withholding from the States the fourth instalment, (which was passed by a party vote,) that the money was "chiefly in the custody of banks not paying specie." Sir, he might with more propriety have said it was "chiefly" in the hands of the office holders, and not in the banks. And, sir, if these defaulting office holders had then been compelled to disgorge the millions of the people's money in their hands, the necessity of withholding the fourth instalment would not have existed, and the pressing necessity for Treasury notes greatly diminished. And, sir, while I am on this subject, I demand to know where these six milions and upwards of the people's money have gone? If the House will take up a resolution, which I submitted long since, calling for information on this subject, I am persuaded we will know all about it. But, sir, where is the money?

At the time the deposite law passed, the fourth instalment was in the Treasury, or reported to be there. It is not in the banks, because I have shown you there are only four millions there; it is not in the Treasury, because the Secretary says he has not got money enough, even in Treasury notes, to last him two days. It is therefore clear that the Secretary has taken the funds which by law were ordered to be deposited with the States, and appropriated the same to other purposes; or he knew, or should have known, that a very large amount thereof, and for aught I know, more, was in the hands of his own defaulting office holders—and that information, although expressly called for, has been evaded and withheld from the people's representatives.

Mr. Chairman, I do not make these charges without having the evidence before me to sustain them. Sir, the correspondence touching the defalcations of land office receivers, has at last been laid on our tables. (I wish that every man in this nation had one.) The special agent of the Treasury, Mr. Garesche, appointed to examine into the condition of these offices, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 14th day of June, that the land office receiver at Columbus, in Mississippi, was a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $55,965 54, and gives as a reason for his defalcation, that he had been "led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor," and that "another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two;" and thereupon recommends his "being retained in preference to another appointment!" and, for aught I know, he was retained.

Do you remember, Mr. Chairman, that when a late Administration came into power, in their laudable zeal to ferret out public plunderers, they found one poor Auditor who was defaulter for some few hundred dollars, and that forthwith his goods and chattels were seized and sold and his body imprisoned, hunted down like a felon, with denunciations from high places? "Let him rot in prison, for he has not only used the money of my people, but has dared to interfere with the freedom of elections." But now sir, when a public defaulter is detected for a large amount, he is recommended to the mercy of the Secretary, and the question is not now asked, is he honest and capable, but is he of our party!—Nor, sir, is this all connected with these public defaulters; if you will examine the report to which I have referred, it will be found that, in many of the cases, where the defalcation is very large, the security taken by the Secretary is wholly inadequate. Take for example, the late receiver at Helena, in Arkansas;—there the defalcation is largely upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, and the penalty of the bond only twenty thousand dollars. The report shows throughout, a culpable negligence in this particular, on the part of the Secretary, and, sir, the result will turn out to be a loss to this Government of a very large amount. And now Mr. Chairman, while we have these sub-Treasurers before us, and have some practical knowledge as to the manner in which they have taken care of our money, and as you propose hereafter to place all of our money into the hands of these same individuals, or a fresh supply of them, in gold and silver, with all your provisions for security—such as strong boxes and bars, and bolts, and keys—I intend to offer an amendment to that bill, (if you should see fit to bring it up,) and I hope you will adopt it; that you have a strong chain provided for each sub-treasurer, well secured and fastened to his body and his strong box, who may, like a lion fastened to a pole, move in solemn mockery around the treasure of his master to prevent him from running away and forgetting to leave his money behind.

Alabama.—This State, a few years ago, did not produce more than 10,000 bales of Cotton per annum. The crop, this season, is computed at not less than 370,000 bales, valued at Fifteen millions of dollars.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

No. 4.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor: In my last I shewed that our share of the Surplus Money, amounted to about two millions of dollars—that the Assembly very properly agreed to receive it—that they had no right to leave it idle and therefore felt bound to adopt the measures they deemed wisest in reference to its investment. I think it has been made apparent, that if even these measures were not the very best which could have been adopted, still, it is not *patriotic* now to stir up opposition to them, and by prejudice and clamor to embarrass their success. I promised to resume the consideration of this subject, and I am greatly deceived if it cannot be demonstrated that the Assembly adopted upon the whole, a system of investment superior to any other which was proposed. And it is remarkable, that, whilst the action of North Carolina, has been every where *out of the State*, lauded and approved for its patriotism and prudence; whilst, in the State, at first, no public complaint was heard in any quarter, it should be attempted at this late day, to create an unnatural current againts its success. Why do this? If such conduct is prompted by a true love of the people; if it proceeds from a desire to enlighten the public mind, wherefore should it have been delayed? Why wait for a catastrophe in the moneyed affairs of the country, as a fit period for associating our local legislation, with the prevailing condemnation of Banks? Why start afresh the system, (alas! I may say the ancient system of North Carolina politics,) of creating local jealousy and sectional divisions, to counteract the exertions of those who were at least honest in their labors for the public weal?

I had hoped for better things. I still hope the time has gone by, when men, who choose to raise the cry of party, whether East or West, can rally the old divisions of North Carolina. In a contest for equal rights, the people of the West were long united as a party. It cannot be just cause of offence to them, if an old friend shall state (what is now history,) that they were not unfrequently led under their party banners to a strife, wholly disconnected from the principles that gave birth to their party. Now they have received their rights, and tired of a ruinous and unpleasant division among brethren, they ought and they will repel all attempts to re-organize them into a selfish faction—to bring them, from the lofty elevation of free-men, who have battled successfully, for the rights of equal representation, to the humble position of sectional partizans, banded together for "spoils,"—to denounce every measure of their government, which does not begin and end all improvements in *the West*.

No! the very feeling which embittered the West as a party, before our constitutional basis of representation was changed, was, that they dared not surrender the great *principle*, nor abandon the inestimable right of equal representation, and yet, the persevering opposition of their Eastern brethren made each party in its turn, the instrument of much evil to the *State;* of no good to either section; of no benefit to any person, save a few, whose patriotism was bounded by a love of office, they might thereby be able to acquire, or of a temporary consequence, which under other circumstances they could not not hope to attain. Thank Heaven, in spite of the ill-timed and ill-advised efforts of short sighted or selfish public servants, the East and West will now be looked upon, by the people of each section, as a part of their own—their beloved *State*. The question will not be—as it ought not to be—whether a State measure is for East or West, but is it for the aggrandizement of the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

But besides these general and more enlarged views of my subject, I shall establish beyond controversy, that, even if the measures adopted by our Assembly, had been liable to the *appearance* of partiality, the facts will show it was otherwise. This can be more easily done in the sequel.—One fact alone shall be recorded here, that must startle the suspicions on this subject, and it goes far to establish my confidence in the belief, that the old sectional party lines of North Carolina, are almost, if not altogether obliterated. The Bill for Internal Improvement, (said to be for the East, though I will shew hereafter, it is not altogether so,) was supported by a large majority of *Western Members*. This was not a Bill for the East, as East, but a measure for *North Carolina;* and on the Journals of her legislation, it is a recorded honor to her representatives, that these old divisions were then overlooked; it gives bright promise to the hope, that they are or will be *obliterated*.

For among the whole delegation from the West, in the Commons, only 5 or 6 voted against it, and only 7 or 8 of them voted to substitute Mr. Byrd's bill for it! How very ridiculous then, would the West appear, if they had not too much regard to their patriotism, political consistency, and love of justice, to denounce it as an Eastern measure?—The *west*, vote almost unanimously for one proposition, and against another. And shall they, who are opposed to this legislation, and design to excite the *west* against it, denounce it as an Eastern measure? It will not do. It ought not to do.—Nay, it ought not to be attempted.

I will now proceed to give in *detail* what was *proposed* and *rejected*, with some general reasons for such rejection. And then all which was adopted, and the general reasons for it.

The first is *Mr. Byrd's bill*, as it is called; more properly speaking, it should be "a Bill introduced by Mr. Byrd," (a member from Yancy.)

I shall say nothing about its details, some of which were wholly inadmissible. If the *principle* of the Bill was right, I admit no legislator could rightfully oppose it, because the details were bad, till it was finally read, and after he had used his best exertions to correct these details. Nor let it be supposed I intend to impugn the motives or the general correctness of those who approved it. Far from it. They voted as they thought right. I think it is fortunate for the country, that they were in a *minority* and did not succeed, but *I* do not esteem it a crime that these gentlemen differed from their fellows.

But, what was the Bill? (I have not the Bill before me, but Mr. Byrd's speech I have.) It proposed to take all the moneys of the State, especially the Surplus Money, and appportion it out amongst the *counties;* to put it under the management of officers, chosen by the County Court, to be loaned out, or invested. If the County thought fit to do so, they might expend it in Roads.

The people who borrowed the money, were to *give security, and pay interest for it.* And the interest was to go into the County Treasury. The money was to be apportioned according to their number of Members in the Assembly.

The following objections will at once show the injustice and impolicy of this proposition, and what follows them, may expose to the "*poor*" what kind of fruits they would reap, from the fallacious assurances of such as pretend to denounce the rejection of this measure, for the sake of "we the people."

1st. The mode of division is flagrantly unfair. Are taxes for the support of Government paid by counties in the proportion of the members? On the contrary, each county no matter how small, is by our Constitution, entitled to a member. And their claim to share this money by the rule proposed, is a complete inversion of the maxim, "one good turn deserves another." The larger counties agreed to give the least counties a member, though they had a very small population, (too small to entitle them to demand it, as a right,) and are they, therefore, entitled to an undue share of the public money? Because they are generously allowed to have a share of representation, greater than their population entitles them to demand; must they therefore, be suffered to take an undue share of the public funds?

2d. This money belonged to the State, to the people *as a State.* It was not deposited by the General Government, to be re-deposited by the Legislatures with County Courts. It would be violating the faith of the State, to pass this Bill. Do you say not? Then the County Courts, as soon as we deposited it with them, might have re-divided it, among the *districts* of each county; and the latter would have been no more a violation of their faith, than this deposite with them by the State, was a disregard of hers.

3d. If the money were placed with the County Courts it would be in the management of men, whom the *people* do not choose, cannot remove nor in any wise make responsible to them. Emphatically, it would be giving away the people's money, to bodies of men, wholly beyond their reach.

4th. It would not be many years, before the control of these County funds would fall into the hands of irresponsible men, and be squandered. Suppose the money to be at the Court house, and the Court about to proceed in the election of Treasurers to manage it. If one wishes to get the place, will he not electioneer with the Justices, and for every vote, promise a *loan* to the voter? To keep in afterwards, may he not grant indulgence upon bad security? His borrowers will be his electors, and his borrowers will be his sureties—until a final bankruptcy blows up the concern, and involves the county in a disgrace, by the exposed peculation of its courts and the loss of all their funds.

5th. If it terminated more favorably. If a few of the counties, nay if it were possible *all of them* could drive a gainful business in this operation—this new system of Banking!—what must be the end of it? The Court, wholly free from responsibility to the people, may become fascinated by some wild schemes of county aggrandizement, and anticipating the income of this Fund, will embark upon a system of *extravagance;* involve the county in debts and liabilities which otherwise they never would have encountered. Let these monies be then called for; let the debtors fail, and the public be disappointed of the income from this fund, who will have to pay off these extraordinary liabilities? Why, those people—those "poor people" whom it is hoped to enlist, upon the pretext, that this is a measure for their good! For be it recollected, that a man whose income is equal to $10,000, pays the same tax on his head (poll tax) with the overseer he employs, atperhaps $75 a year: and no species of tax on property, will ever be endured that can equalize the burden.

6th. If the Legislature of the State, in love to the poor, were determined to throw this money among the people, to be scrambled for at the County Courts, why *loan* it on *security?* The poor man cannot borrow it, for he has no property to pledge and no security to give. Why do not all exclusive advocates of the poor, insist on dividing it out and giving each man his share? It would be quite interesting to see the members of Assembly riding round the county, to hand each man his $2 00; (or it may be $3 00) his share of the Surplus!! Or rather one fourth, each quarter; 50 to 75 cents every pay day! But no, this will not answer. It would expose by its practical enforcement the folly of such a law.

7th. I shall pass by the consideration of expense. A Treasurer in each County, (66 in all) and their salaries! The necessary loss of debts! the neighborhood bickerings! the partialities practised in the granting of loans! the corruption of public agents, and such like necessary results of this ill digested and anomalous project. Surely, I have said enough to prove its impolicy. Yet, there is one argument used for it, which I must not suffer to escape my notice. I have heard it said, that this Bill would have relieved the poor from *taxes*. I think I have proved the reverse. But suppose I have not. "Repeal the taxes!" is a specious argument to the poor, yet it is very deceptive. If I did not feel confident, that they who urge it, act without thought; if I believed on the contrary that they have seen its length and breadth, I would not hesitate to denounce them as they merit. What? Repeal all the taxes of the poor! Take care Freemen of North Carolina! If the taxes are repealed, if the *poor* man is released from his *poll-tax, his right to vote goes with it.*—This is your Constitution; has been so, ever since '76; and to abolish the small taxes imposed on our people—whether intended or not, will be cheating the poor into a surrender of the *right of Suffrage.* Stand forth now, and advocate this repeal of taxes, ye lovers of the poor. Tell them the whole truth and see if they are willing to sell their birth-right, at a price so mean—at any price less than their *blood.* Mr. Byrd and his associates, had no such views—no such intentions. I feel warranted in saying this positively. But I wish to guard the people, against deceptions that I know are practised on them, in neighborhoods *&c.*, by others.

MENTOR.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY

In reply to the Committee appointed at the late meeting in New York to address him.

WASHINGTON, 8th June, 1838.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, which, as a Committee appointed at a meeting of my political friends, recently convened in the city of New York, you addressed to me, transmitting a copy of their proceedings, and in pursuance of one of the resolutions, inviting me to visit that city, and to pass through the State of New York to Buffalo, upon my return home, after the termination of the present session of Congress.

I have perused the proceedings of the meeting with the liveliest feelings of gratitude; and I request you, gentlemen, to convey to those who composed it, my cordial thanks, and respectful acknowledgments, for their friendly consideration of me.—Whilst I feel highly gratified by the sentiments of attachment, confidence, and preference, with an expression of which the meeting has honored me, I think that it has wisely referred the designation of a suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States to the consideration and impartial decision of a National Convention.

Such an assemblage, representing all parts of the United States, and fairly constituted, will embody the opinions and best express the sense of the whole opposition to the present administration of the General Government. It will reconcile differences, promote harmony, and secure hearty co-operation among those who are engaged in the patriotic cause of struggling to bring back the Government to its former purity, to heal the wounds in the Constitution, and to restore the prosperity of the country.

I should be most happy to find myself under circumstances which would admit of my acceptance of the friendly invitation to visit your State. I am sure that everywhere, on a tour so agreeable, I should meet with the greatest kindness and hospitality, and behold in the virtue, intelligence and enterprize of the People of New York, in the noble works of internal improvement which adorn its territory, and in the fruitful soil with which providence has blessed it, abundant elements for repairing the temporary injuries inflicted by the errors and experiments of the Federal Executive.

But I feel constrained to deny myself the satisfaction of contemplating these pleasing scenes. After an absence from my home, which has already extended to nigh eight months, I am naturally most anxious to rejoin my family without any unavoidable delay. I might content myself with the assignment of this simple reason, but I have other and higher motives, which candor requires I should communicate, for declining to accept your obliging invitation.

Although I am not in fact a candidate for any office, I am aware that my name is freely used in connection with the highest in the gift of the American People. Whilst it is thus a subject of consideration, I have thought that it best becomes me to remain in an attitude perfectly passive, doing nothing with the intention of attracting the current of public feeling to me, nothing to disturb or affect the exercise of the free and unbiassed judgment of the People. I have accordingly acted in strict conformity with this conviction of my duty. I have visited no place with the view of promoting my own personal advancement.

The office of President of the United States is of a nature so exalted, and its functions are so momentous, that it ought not to be, and happily never can be, reached by individual efforts to acquire it.

It should only be bestowed by the free, spontaneous and deliberate judgment of the people. When so conferred, it is more honorable to them and to the distinguished object of their choice.—Thus receiving it, he will enter upon the career of its arduous duties, conscious that he has attained the elevated station by no low or unworthy arts, and, overflowing with gratitude, will dedicate all his abilities and his undivided energies, to the honor, and the prosperity and glory of his country.

Such, gentlemen, are the views which I should entertain if I were a formal candidate, and the sole candidate of the cause to which I am attached. Far from being weakened, they appear to me to possess additional strength when we survey the actual state of the question to which they relate. The Whigs have not yet determined on their candidate. They are now deliberating about it, consulting among themselves in their primary and other assemblies, as they have a right to do, and resolved to hold a great family consultation in December, 1839. Other gentlemen, of eminent abilities, of distinguished services, and of acknowledged patriotism, are justly and properly and prominently in their view, and under their consideration.

Whilst this preliminary question is in progress of an amicable adjustment, I feel that it would not be right for me to make any personal exertions, or even to be voluntarily placed in situations in which it might be supposed that I was making personal exertions, to withdraw from them the confidence so justly due to them as our common friends, and fix it exclusively upon myself. In announcing this rule of conduct for myself, it is foreign from my intention to mark out any course for others, or to intimate any dissatisfaction with whatever line they may consider it proper to pursue.

I pray you, gentlemen, individually to accept assurances of the high personal regard and esteem with which I am,

Faithfully, your friend and ob't serv't,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. G. C. Verplanck, Willis Hall, John L. Lawrence, Thomas L. Wells, Dudley Selden, and Robert Swartwout.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Post Office.—An instance of overcharging postage has come to our knowledge, which although a small matter, involves a great principle. Several extras of the Express, containing the Speech of Mr. Bond, were mailed in this city for Sing Sing, and were found to have been charged 48 cents postage, although wrapped in the usual manner, with one end out. How can correct information be disseminated in the face of such obstacles?

As the Loco Focos cannot answer that speech, they attempt thus to smother its circulation.

A Clear Case.—A man was brought before a Justice of the Peace for stealing a spade. The Justice asked the accuser what evidence he had to produce of the truth of the charge.

"I have two witnesses who will swear that they saw him steal it."

He then demanded of the accused what defence he had to make.

"I can bring twelve men who will swear they did not see me steal it."

On which the Judge pronounced it a very clear case of twelve against two, and dismissed the complaint.—*Hingham Gazette.*

NEW YORK, June 12.

We have news from Liverpool and Havre to the 16th ult. The cotton market news is highly satisfactory, there being no falling off, but a little advance of ⅛ in Liverpool, and a little decline in Havre. Money was most abundant in London. All our doings in the money way are republished, at length, in the London papers. Trade was reviving a little in some of the manufacturing districts. The political news was not of the least importance. A great dinner had been given to Sir Robert Peel by nearly all the Anti-Ministerial members of the House of Commons.

LIVERPOOL, May 16, 1838.

The demand for Cotton, which at the departure of the last packet, 8th inst., was very limited, revived again the following day and an extensive business has since been done, at an advance of ⅛ per lb. This is confined chiefly to the common qualities which were previously most depressed, and the most inferior had improved ⅛ a ¼ from the lowest point—while fair qualities and upwards have undergone little or no change in value for a considerable time past. The market however is altogether more firm than at the date of our last, and all descriptions more saleable. The supply into Liverpool since 1st January is 595,000 bales against 514,000 to same period last season; in the imports from the United States there is an increase of 104,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated at 326,000 bales, against 359,000 at same period last year, but in the stock of American there is an increase of 27,000 bales. The import must be very large the first week of westerly winds. Our market opens with a good demand for Cotton to-day.

England and Texas.—A commercial treaty has been entered into by the Texan government, through her minister, with Great Britain. It does not, for certain state reasons, recognize the independence of Texas, but is in effect tantamount to a recognition.

New Orleans Bulletin.

A TREATY WITH TEXAS.

We learn from the following article, which we copy from a Newspaper received at this office yesterday, that a treaty has been concluded between the United States Government and that of Texas, concerning the boundary between the two countries, and that it was ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 10th day of May:

FROM THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, MAY 30.

The Texas Boundary.—It will be seen by the following letters from Judge Yell, that a treaty has at length been concluded between our Government and that of Texas, which settles the boundary question between the two countries, and that it has been ratified by the Senate of the United States. We are not advised as to the boundary agreed on, but presume it varies but little from the one concluded with Don Onis, in 1819. It would be very gratifying to us, if it extends our western and southern lines so as to meet at right angles, as it would give us a fine section of country on the south side of Red river, which seems to be the natural right of Arkansas. But we have little expectation of its materially changing the old boundary. The jurisdiction of the United States over the country, it will be seen, remains as heretofore, until the treaty shall be ratified by the Texan Government, and the line run and established.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 11.

Dear Sir: The Senate, on yesterday, confirmed a treaty with Texas, on the subject of running the boundary between the two Governments. I understand the jurisdiction of our Government is not to be interfered with until the line is run, which will be commenced as soon as the Texan Congress ratifies the treaty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 12.

Dear Sir: I wrote you a few lines yesterday, in relation to the ratification of a treaty with Texas, on the subject of the boundary between the two countries. It being an Executive act, our Senators dare not give me the information so much desired by the people of Arkansas. This morning, however, I called on the President, who authorized and requested me to say that the convention had been ratified by the Senate, and that, so soon as the Texan Government shall also ratify it, the survey of the line will be commenced, and finished without delay. The terms are as mentioned in my letter of yesterday. We retain jurisdiction until the line is run. In haste, yours,

A. YELL.

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE JOURNAL.

MR. VAN BUREN AT HOME.

The paper from which the following article is taken, was until lately, the leading organ of the '*genteel*' portion of the Van Buren party, in the city of New York. The late course of the President on the currency has disgusted his friends at the North, while his barefaced treachery has crushed his friends in Georgia. The consequence is, he is abandoned even by his confidential friends at home, and drives from him his political friends abroad.

The contest is narrowed down to this, shall the people triumph and release themselves from the galling yoke of despotism attempted to be fastened upon their unwilling necks, and Mr. Van Buren "*sink,*" who attempted to enslave them? or shall Mr. Van Buren "swim" over a "sinking" people.

We "sink or swim" with the people and the country! We are impelled to this by every dictate of conscience, every sentiment of duty, by the paramount love of country which inspires the patriot's heart! Although we have loved Mr. Van Buren with more than a brother's affection and devotion, we will not let individual attachments, party or personal prejudices, or associations, stand in the way of the vigorous and energetic discharge of the high duty of defending the land which gave us birth, and protecting the institutions under which our country has prospered.

A Gardener Well Paid.—A correspondent of the Steubenville Herald says, that among the appropriations which have been asked for, from the People's money, for the expenses of carrying on the Government for the present year, is the sum of $1000 *for the President's head gardener!* Now the people have supposed that the President was in the receipt of a pretty snug sum, when he was regularly paid $25,000 per annum, as a fixed salary. But here we see, that this is not enough for this *economical* office holder, and that his salary is to be indirectly increased, by the government paying *his gardener* $1000 more, which, in fact and truth, is paying the President $26,000 per annum. But if the *Gardener* is to be paid by the Government why is not the head *Cook*, and the head *Coachman?* and thus the salary be increased to $100,000 per annum. Will the people not condemn this extravagance!

Among the many curious things which happen in this world, may be noted the fact that Mr. Mason of Virginia has delivered and published the ablest speech made in the House against the Treasury note bill, which convinced many members of the impolicy of that measure and strengthened the opinions of the opposition, and yet seems to have entirely failed to produce the same effect on its author—*for he voted for the bill!*

Improved Travelling Cars.—The facilities afforded to travellers, and the additions to the general stock of these, which are derived from iron rail roads and steam locomotives, are distinguishing characteristics of the present age. The very marked improvements in travelling, which are exhibited, not more in the rapidity of movement attained, than in the ease and comfort secured during the progress, might be held to constitute the present as especially the Travelling Age. Certainly it would seem to us, that steam navigation on our coasts, and inland waters, and even across the Atlantic; and steam cars and rail-ways stretching through all sections of the land, and directed by enlightened human enterprize, leaves little more for the traveller to sigh for. And if he be not more than satisfied with the sum of the facilities now attained, both as to rapidity of movement and personal comfort while being *project* from one part of the country to another, he must be nothing less than a personification of discontent and impatience.

With regard to Rail-road travelling, the general impression seemed to be some time ago, that, as combining speed, safety and comfort, that system had already reached the no plus ultra improvement. But the great public was in error in this impression, as it may at once discover, on inspecting the "LADIES' CARS," recently placed upon the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail road. These cars, furnished as they are, and in their admirable arrangement securing all that could be wished, of comfort and privacy, to their fair occupants, appear to remove the last objection that has been or can be urged against Rail road travelling. By the addition of these well arranged cars—one of them containing all the means and appliances of a ladies dressing room, and devoted to the exclusive use of the lady passengers, who may nevertheless pass and repass from these exclusive domains at will,—the system of Rail road travelling is rendered complete! They who are conversant with travelling upon its present enlarged system, will at once become sensible of the importance of this last improvement, on a view of these cars, almost any day, at the depot in Pratt street. And being fully aware of all the comforts thus placed in reach of the lady passengers, he will *not* readily see how Rail road travelling is to be further improved. Such well ordered attentions to the comfort of the best and fairest portion of the travelling world, will not fail in being duly appreciated, nor be without its appropriate reward. For thus ministering to the comfort of WOMAN, the Company deserves the thanks of every one who would contribute to her enjoyments, and increase their sum, by removing all cause of disquiet, while travelling on the Rail road.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Doings in Philadelphia.—The Abolitionists have succeeded in engendering a bitter feeling of hostility between the whites and free blacks in Philadelphia. That city was, we understand, in a state of very high excitement, in consequence of some murders committed by blacks upon white men, and it required all the force of the city authorities to keep the peace. Quiet and good feeling have not prevailed there since the burning of the Abolition Hall.

On Friday night (we believe) last week, one of the city police was killed by a free negro without any provocation known. As soon as the fact was made public, a strong excitement was aroused, which was with difficulty allayed, by assurances from the city authorities, that the murderer was a lunatic who had escaped from the custody of his keepers. On the next, Saturday night, a respectable citizen standing near his own door, was stabbed by two free blacks, and expired a short time afterwards. This revived the public indignation; and we are informed, that the prospect at one time, was, that it would be impossible to prevent a general massacre of the blacks. The militia was called out—the blacks concealed themselves as well as they could, and many fled to New Jersey.

The Philadelphia papers received yesterday contained no mention of the disturbances, except a card from the Sheriff, thanking some of the companies for the prompt and efficient aid they had extended to him in preserving the peace of the city.

Richmond Whig.

Another Outrage.—On Monday evening last, a lady named Abigail Johnson, living in Fitzwater, near Sixth street, had occasion to go in the yard, and when but a few steps from the door, a black fellow sprang from his concealment, flourishing a dagger in his hands, which she observing, raised her hand to ward off, when he made a pass at her, cutting through her apron and clothes, some seven or eight inches in a downward direction, and was only prevented from being fatal by striking the bone and board of her corset. Her cries of murder brought several persons to the spot who found her in a state of insensibility, having fainted through fright. The miscreant who attempted this foul deed made his escape before assistance could be procured.—[*Phil. Focus.*]

It's about as difficult to find out whether Mr. Woodbury intends to accept the Chief Justiceship of New Hampshire, as it is to understand one of his financial reports. Yesterday we had it, that he would jump at the chance of quitting a sinking ship—to-day, we have it, that he cannot give up $6000 per annum for $1400. Then again it is reported that he is busily engaged in calculating the value of the two offices—one of $6000 for two years, and the other for life at $1400, and as soon as his arithmetic shall enable him to ascertain which will be best, he will decide.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.

The Pennsylvanian of Wednesday states, on the authority of a letter from London, that Mr. Rush has obtained an absolute decree for the Smithsonian bequest, and that the money arising therefrom has been paid to him. It is said to amount to upwards of a hundred thousand pounds sterling—say half a million of dollars. Mr. Rush was expected (by the writer of the letter) to embark for the United States in the course of the present month, and bring the money with him.

This money was bequeathed to the Government of the United States, it will be recollected, for the purpose of establishing an institution for education within the District of Columbia.—*National Intelligencer.*

Favorable to Matrimony.—Mr. Farlet, in his estimate of suicides in Paris, for thirty years, says: "Of the 6,782 persons who attempted suicide, only 1,595, or about one-fourth were living in the state of legitimate marriage; and when we consider how small comparatively, the number of the unmarried is at those periods of life at which the act is generally committed, it may be inferred that the proportion of suicides among persons living single is ten times as great as among those who are married." It is remarkable, that no woman ever killed herself from misanthrophy.

The Vice-Presidency.—The questions gins to be extensively agitated, as to shall be run as the Whig candidate for President, in 1840. The names of TYLER, PRESTON and TALLMADGE We think, however, we have an in in our own State, whose pretensions perior to either of them. We allude Hon. WILLIAM GASTON. There nor can there be, a solitary objection His exalted intellect, extensive pure and unblemished morals, his emption through life from every savours of intrigue, his unquestionable otisin, and even the dignified personal ance of the man, give him claims to eration of his countrymen, inferior no other citizen in the Union. We in casting about for a suitable Whigs will bear him in mind, not lieve such an aspiration ever rose som, but because the selection is man, and to the consistent, but ing State, which is honored by his ship. His light, hitherto, has been under a bushel, when it would conspicuously from the highest upon which it could have been in the National Councils, would Carolina, but on the Union at large.

Raleigh Reg.

INCREASE OF REVENUE IN N. CAROLINA.—The Cromptroller, *William F. Collins, Esq.* informs us that *Hardy Bryant*, Clerk of Jones County, has made his annual report on the revenue of his county under the new assessment law passed at last session of the General Assembly, which report it appears that there has a general increase of taxable property, contrasted with the last year's report, especially in that of Real Estate and Property.—The increase is upwards of $100,000 in favor of the new law. The county is small in territory; but the people are rich and valuable.

☞ The Comptroller requests us to say to the different Clerks of the counties in this State, that he would be glad to receive their reports as early a day as practicable, as there have been many inquiries addressed to him on the subject of the revenue and the new act of assessment.—*Raleigh Reg.*

MOBILE, June 9.

The Cotton Crop.—We copy the following extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Lowndes county, under date of the 4th inst., presenting a most gloomy picture of the ensuing crop. "The prospect of the cotton planter is the most gloomy that ever existed at this season of the year. From the 15th of May to the 20th, the weather has been so cold, as totally to destroy two-tenths of the cotton. It is universal, as far as my information extends. Every planter who has seed is now engaged in replanting their entire crop. I am certainly in better spirits than my neighbors, but the prospect at best is indeed gloomy."

The following, which we extract from the Journal of Commerce, shows that clearly that those who called for free trade did not know what they called for, nor did not know what they wanted; and that they wanted what they called for, nor did they know what they wanted.—*Madisonian.*

"*A Bank*—Up to the present time, when a bank charter was obtained from the Legislature it was deemed a boon of great value, and when the books were opened, twice or five times ten times the capital was instantly subscribed. These charters were called monopolies, and the class of the community who have no share or spare were made to believe that these monopoly charters were all that stood between them and the honors and emoluments of the bankers. The public voice demanded the doors of the road to wealth should be thrown open, so that all could participate in its benefits. Well, it has been done, by the passage of a law as could have been contrived; but the world seems to think the privilege worth enjoying, for we scramble after things we cannot get, and refuse to pick up the same things when they fall at our feet. The poor, and all classes now, petition the rich for their want of sufficient public facilities to create a bank, and seem to think that the granting of the privilege has changed to an onerous duty. The rich, on the other hand, snug in the possession of their wealth, are contented to leave business to others. We never thought there would be such gain to the poor as was supposed, by the mode of banking; but we think it quite evident now, that there is so much apathy about the new bank law into practical operation.

The Cherokees.—The Savannah Georgian of the 8th inst. says: The letter of Colonel Lindsay Nan to Governor Gilmer, will be given to our readers, and we trust, ere long the difficulty is at an end. The alacrity with which the Indians obeyed is attributed by great measure to the proclamation of General Scott. Both he and General Floyd have answered the expectations of the citizens of our State, and to them and the troops under their command are due the acknowledgments which their military deportment elicit.

Milledgeville, Jun 8.

To his Excellency, G. R. GILMER:

Sir: Having just arrived from the scenes of operations in the Cherokee country, I avail myself of communicating to your excellency, the movements of my chief, General Scott, with the troops of Georgia. Upon the 24th ult. he joined the Georgia volunteers under the command of General Floyd in person; and on the 25th commenced operations. General Floyd, in person, commanded the first detachment that operated. The promptness and ability of his movement, gave to the commanding general the highest satisfaction, and was presented to the balance of the command as a salutary example.

The number of prisoners on Tuesday last was about 3000; and by this time, I do not think there is a wandering Indian in the Cherokee country within the limits of Georgia.

The captures were made with the utmost kindness and humanity, and free from every act of violence. The department of our General has been resident in the Cherokee counties, has been marked by a forbearance and kindness towards the Indians that must win for them the admiration of every philanthropist. Permit me to conclude by the congratulation of our rights being so promptly and peacefully secured.

With the highest regard,

A. H. KENAN.

Volunteer Aid-de-camp to Gen. Floyd.

The Western Carolinian.—J. W. Norton, Esq. has retired from the editorial department of this respectable journal, which establishment has passed into the hands of Dr. Benjamin Austin and Chas. F. Fisher, Esq. under whose auspices the paper will be hereafter conducted, without any change of principle.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1838.

ANOTHER AWFUL CALAMITY.

We learn from Wilmington yesterday, as the following Letter, and slip from the office of the Advertiser, containing the dollars of the loss of another splendid packet, with nearly Two Hundred human beings! It is possible, (would we could say it is probable,) that some of them may have been rescued by some passing vessel; but the chances are against us hope. Among those whose fate yet hangs by this slender hope, is Judge JOHN CAMERON, formerly of this place, and now of Wilmington. A very numerous circle of relatives and friends, not only in North Carolina, but at the North and the South, are deeply interested in his fate. If each one of them have as many anxious hearts praying for his safety, how wide-spread must be the distress produced by this calamity!

LETTER TO THE EDITOR, dated

WILMINGTON, JUNE 18.

"Our town has just been much excited by the arrival of the Mate or Second Captain of the Steamboat Pulaski, which left Charleston for Baltimore on the evening of Thursday last, with rising 200 Passengers and crew. He reports, that on Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, 35 miles from Cape Fear, she burst her boilers. That she had about 60 persons on board. That out of her whole number of passengers and crew, but SIXTEEN WERE SAVED. Ladies only were saved, and one of them an infant *lashed to its mother's bosom!* A. of the passengers was Judge JOHN A. CAMERON. Upon sending out carriages to bring the survivors down—*Judge C. not among the number.* I have not seen the 2d Captain, who says that the only two boats left the wreck about day-light next A. M., with 21 persons, 5 of whom were landing. When he left the Boat, there were many on board, whose cries were heard, unless prevented. Their only chance is, that from the wreck may have been fallen in with by some vessel or other boat, and so some more have been saved. The gale of Saturday night and Sunday must have torn the Steamer to pieces. The U. S. Steamer *Enterprize* was sunk yesterday during the gale. Two Negroes are supposed to be lost. She was lying near the Jettees below town."

Office of the Wilmington Advertiser,
June 18, 1838.

HEART-RENDING CATASTROPHE.

Loss of the STEAM PACKET PULASKI, with a Crew of 37, and 150 or 160 Passengers.

On Thursday the 14th inst. the Steamer Pulaski, Capt. Dubois, left Charleston for Baltimore, with about 150 passengers, of whom about 50 were ladies.

About 11 o'clock on the same night, when off the North Carolina coast, say 30 miles from land, weather moderate and night clear, the starboard boiler exploded and the boat was lost, with all the passengers and crew except those whose names are enumerated among the saved in the list to be found below.

We have gathered the following facts from the 1st mate, Mr. Hibberd, who had charge of the boat at the time. Mr. Hibberd states that at 10 o'clock at night he was relieved from the command of the boat, and that after pacing the promenade deck in front of the Steerage-house,—That he found himself shortly after upon the main deck, lying between the mast and side of the boat—That upon the return of consciousness, he had a confused idea of having heard an explosion, something like that of gunpowder, immediately before he discovered himself in his present situation.—He was induced, therefore, to crawl and walk aft, where he discovered that the boat midships was blown entirely to pieces; that the head of the starboard wheel was blown out, and the top torn open and the timbers and plank on the starboard side were forced asunder, and that the boat took in water whenever she rolled in that direction. He became immediately aware of the horrors of their situation, and the danger of letting the passengers knew that the boat was sinking, before lowering the small boats. He proceeded therefore to do this. Upon dropping the boat, he was asked his object, and he replied that it was necessary to go around the Steamer to ascertain her situation. Before doing this, however, he took in a couple of men. He ordered the two boats to be lowered and two were actually put into the water, but they leaked badly in consequence of their long exposure to the sun, that one of them sunk after the fruitless attempt to bail her.

He had in the interim taken several from the water until the number made ten. In the other boat afloat there were eleven. While they were making a fruitless attempt to bail the small boat, the Pulaski went down with a dreadful crash—in about 45 minutes after the explosion.—Both boats now insisted upon Mr. Hibberd's directing their course for the shore but he resisted their remonstrances, replying that he would not abandon the spot until daylight. At about 3 o'clock in the morning, they started in the midst of the wailing of the hopeless beings, who were floating around in every direction, upon the pieces of the wreck, to seek land which was distant thirty miles distant. After pulling about 15 hours, the persons in both boats became tired and insisted that Mr. Hibberd should land; this he opposed, thinking it best to proceed along the coast, and to enter some one of its numerous inlets, but was at length forced to yield to the general desire, and to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little East of Stump Inlet. He accused Mr. Cooper, of Ga. who had command of the other boat, and a couple of ladies, with two children under his charge, to wait until his boat had first landed, as he apprehended much danger in the attempt, which should they succeed, they might assist Mr. and the ladies and children. There were seven persons in the mate's boat (having taken two black women from Mr. Cooper's.) Of these, two passengers, one of the crew, and the two negro women were drowned, the six gained the shore. After waiting for a signal, which he received from the mate, Mr. Cooper and his companions landed in about three hours after the first boat in safety. They then proceeded a short distance to Stump Sound, to Mr. Redd's, of Onslow county, where they remained from Friday until Sunday morning, and then started for Wilmington. The mate and the passengers reached here this morning (18th June) about 9 o'clock.

Thus have we hurriedly sketched the most awful catastrophe that has ever occurred on the American coast. Youth, age, and infancy have been cut off in a single night, and found a common death under the same billow.

We have never seen a deeper sensation pervade our community than the reception of this intelligence has produced. The profoundest sympathy is engraved on every countenance, and all wear the aspect of those sorrowing for their own dead. We feel assured that all feel an anxious solicitude to alleviate the distress of those unfortunate survivors who may come among us. Vehicles have already been sent out to bring them into our town, and provision made for their reception.

Passengers who left Charleston.

Mrs. Nightingale and servant, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mrs Mackay, child and servant, Miss A. Parkman, Miss C. Parkman, Miss T. Parkman, Mrs. Hutchison, two children and servant, Mrs. Lamar, Miss R. Lamar, Miss M. Lamar, Miss R. S. Lamar, Miss E. Lamar, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Cumming and servant, Mrs. Stewart and servant, Mrs. Wort, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wagner, child and servant, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Pringle and child, Miss Pringle & nurse, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Britt, Miss Heald, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and servant, Miss Trapier, Mrs. Longsworth, Mrs. Eddings and child, Miss Mikell, Mrs. Coy and child, Miss Clarke, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Greenwood, Gen. Heath, Col. Dunham, Maj. Twiggs, Judge Cameron, Rev. E. Crots, Rev. Mr. Murray, Dr. Stewart. Dr. Cumming, Dr. Wilkins, Messrs. S. B. Parkham, G. B. Lamar, C. Lamar, W. Lamar, R. Hutchinson, R. Brower, L. Livermore, B. W. Fosdick, H. Eldridge, C. Ward, G. Huntington, J. H. Cooper, H. B. Nichols, L. Bird, A. Lovejoy, W. W. Foster, J. L. Wort, C. Hodson, W. A. Stewart, D. Ash, A. Hamilton, S. Miller, R. W. Pooler, R. W. Pooler, Jr., W. C. N. Swift, A. Burns, H. N. Carter, Pringle, Rutledge, H. S. Ball, Longworth, F. McRea, T. C. Rowand, Eddings, R. Seabrook, S. Keith, G. W. Coy, T. Whaley, W. Whaley, O. Gregorie, N. Smith, B. F. Smith, G. Y. Davis, R. D. Walker, E. W. James, Hubbard, J. Auze, Bennett, Clifton, Merritt, Greenwood, Evans, Freeman, Judge Rochester, and T. Lamar.

Passengers saved in the two yawls.

Mrs. P. M. Nightingale, servant and child, of Cumberland Island.
Mrs. W. Fraser and child, St. Simons, Ga.
J. H. Cooper, Glynn, Georgia.
P. W. Pooler, Savannah, Geo.
Capt. Pooler, Sen.
Wm. Robertson, Savannah, Geo.
Elias L. Barney, N. Carolina.
Solomon.
S. Hibbert, 1st mate Pulaski.
W. C. N. Swift, New Bedford.
Z. A. Zeuchtenberg, Munich.
Charles B. Tappan, N. York.
Gideon West, N. Bedford, Boatswain.
B. Brown, of Norfolk, Steward.

Passengers drowned in landing.

Mr. Bird, of Bryan Co., Georgia.
An old gentleman from Buffalo, N. Y., and recently from Pensacola.
A young man, name unknown.
Jenney, a coloured woman.
Priscilla, a coloured woman, Stewardess.

Candidates.—At our late County Court, the following gentlemen declared themselves candidates to represent this county in the next Legislature, viz: John McLean and Arch'd McDiarmid, Esqs. for the Senate; and John Winslow, David Reid, and Stephen Hollingsworth, Esqs. for the Commons.

The Cabinet.—The New York papers state positively that James K. Paulding, Esq., of that city, well known as a popular author, is to be Secretary of the Navy, in place of Mr. Dickerson, who, if not removed, has been asked to resign.

Gen. Atkinson, of the Army, has been appointed Governor of the new Territory of Ioway.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle gives a detailed statement of the probable state of the vote on this bill in the House of Representatives, from which it appears that the majority against the bill, in a full house, will be 10 votes. We are much disposed to rely on the accuracy of his information.

To Correspondents.—The Communication "We the People," from Robeson County, is inadmissible, because unaccompanied by a responsible man, and asserting facts which we cannot publish without such a name. It is, also, an attack upon individuals.

The papers of "L." will be inserted at some period when we have more room than at present.

The Virginia Commercial Convention, which assembled at Richmond on Wednesday last, is attended by 100 Delegates, from 24 Counties and Towns in Virginia, and one from the County of Martin, N. C. James Caskie, Esq. of Richmond, was appointed President, Wright Southgate of Norfolk, Vice President, and James McFarland of Petersburg and Robert H. Butler, of Norfolk, Secretaries.

A committee of one from each delegation having been appointed, subsequently made a very long report, entering into a full discussion of the subjects of commerce, banks, banking, &c. A minority report was also presented, also discussing the subject at length, and closing with a resolution asking the next Legislature to incorporate a Bank or Banks, upon liberal principles, with a capital sufficient to enable Virginia to export and import to the extent of her own wants, and to cherish manufactures.

These reports were the subject of debate at the last dates from Richmond.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have received the June No. of this beautiful periodical; and find a most attractive table of contents. It opens with short biographical sketches of Judge Chase of Md., Daniel Sheffey of Va., Chief Justice Taney, and Nicholas Biddle.

Philadelphia.—The abolitionists in Philadelphia have brought the free blacks of that city into trouble. It will be seen in a preceding column, that they have committed several murders, and in consequence public indignation is highly excited against them. At the funeral of Kearney, three blacks who were engaged putting coal into the cellar of a dwelling house, were attacked, and two of them badly beaten. A gentleman who made some remark about the *brutality* of the attack, was mobbed, and only escaped by taking to his heels. At night, 20,000 persons assembled in the neighborhood of the place where Kearney was murdered. The police, however, by arresting the most active, prevented mischief. A servant at Congress Hall, passing out on an errand, was attacked, and seriously bruised. Another was taken into a drug store, badly wounded. The miserable blacks were secreting themselves, wandering into the fields, in the country, and putting themselves into the guard houses, for protection. These are the results of the *philanthropic* efforts of the *friends* of the free blacks.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

This Steamer arrived at New York on Sunday last, having left Bristol on the 2d inst.—making her passage in 15 days. There is no political news in the slip we received. The cotton market was firm. The arrivals for the week ending the 26th were 77,316 bales, and the sales 41,540 bales, of which 13,500 were taken on speculation. From the 26th to the 31st, the arrivals were 31 vessels, and the sales 25,000 bales, of which 4000 were on the 31st. Uplands 5¼ to 8¾d.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the past week have not been of much interest. In the Senate, Mr. Preston's resolution to annex Texas to the United States has been laid on the table, as follows:—

In the House of Representatives, much time is lost almost every day for want of a quorum. On one occasion, when the House had been in session about four hours, it was found that only *forty* members, (out of 241, the whole number,) were present. Several hours were then spent in vain efforts to get and keep a quorum. The evil has become so great, that Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, has endeavored to procure a suspension of the rules in order to offer a resolution that no member shall receive his pay on any day during which he is absent at a taking of the yeas and nays. His motion failed.

Several days of the past week have been employed upon a bill to grant a pre-emption to settlers upon the public lands, which has given rise to much debate.

Canada.—Serious fears are now again entertained, that a few lawless individuals on the frontier, will cause a collision between the U. States and Canada. The outrages have been so numerous and aggravated, on both sides, that the communication is in a great degree suspended. If the following report be well founded, it is clear that Lord Durham, intends to be prepared for any emergency:—

Squally—"*if true.*"—The Toronto Patriot has a paragraph in staring Capitals, after this wise—"LORD DURHAM HAS MADE A DEMAND ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR 12,000 MORE TROOPS."

The money market at New York is in a very unsettled state. Exchange on England has risen to 110, and it is thought that specie will be exported, which is much to be deprecated, until our Banks shall have fairly resumed payments. Stocks have fallen.

P. S. The confident assurance of the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill, has again given a start to stocks, &c. in New York. U. S. Bank $123.

Medical College.—The attention of Students of Medicine is directed to the advertisement of the Medical College in Richmond, Va. We lately saw an estimate in one of the Philadelphia papers, that from a half to a million of dollars is annually expended in that city by students of Medicine; a very large portion of this sum is drained from the South. It should be a matter of serious consideration, whether it is not the duty of the people of the South to retain their students as well as their money, at home.

Health of New York.—Reports of the Yellow Fever in New York having been circulated, the mayor has officially contradicted them, stating that the city was never, at any season of the year, more healthy than at present.

Charleston.—Two more attempts were made to fire the city on the night of the 9th.

We continue our list of receipts for the relief of the Sufferers:—

Amount in our last,	$160,065
St. Stephen's Parish, S. C.	951
Citizens of Petersburg, Va.	$1,450
Citizens of Philadelphia,	7,000
Citizens of New Orleans,	5,000
Citizens of St. Augustine,	538
Citizens of Lowell, Mass.	722
Citizens of Barnwell C. H., S. C.	467
City Council of New Orleans,	2,000
Georgetown, S. C. additional,	235
Small sums,	1019
	$179,445

It is in the power of Editors frequently to make an amusing chapter from their correspondence. Take the following specimen:—

"————, Alabama, June 6, 1838.

"SIR:—You will please discontinue the paper which is sent to me at this place. You are "*rayther*" hard on the Van Buren men, and as our politics differ, we had best quit. I hope you may, some day, be turned "from the error of your way," and discover that the doctrines of *Nulli-Whiggism* are fallacious. Those "ninety rogues," all of whom were Van Buren men according to your account, is too tough for us Backwoodsmen to swallow. *Here* we find rogues principally on the other side.

Yours, respectfully."

We have but two things to say to our Van Buren gentleman. First, that it was not *we* who charged that the ninety custom house officers who were removed at New York, were "rogues," but the Globe. It was the easiest way, for one who, like the Globe, had no scruple about telling a falsehood, to account for such proscription. The truth evidently was, that the officers were removed because they were conservatives, and their places had been promised to more unscrupulous partisans as a reward for services rendered in the then recent election. It was to hide this corrupt procedure, that the Globe intimated the above *slander*, as *we* regarded it.

The second thing we have to say, is, that we hope our subscriber will *prove* his assertion about the *rogues*, by his own conduct. He owes us a small sum for subscription, and he says not a word about it in his letter. We shall send him his account in this paper, and if he will but pay that, he is welcome to go for us. He will leave many wiser and better behind him.

The National Gazette in speaking of the WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD concludes with these observations:

"We predict a bright destiny for North Carolina. The time has come when the South looks in upon herself, and is determined to turn her natural advantages and ample resources to good account. Here being in the centre of Internal Improvements wisely and successfully prosecuted, we feel a sympathy for the efforts of our Southern neighbors in the same worthy cause. Whatever sectional jealousies may be felt in other quarters on account of the awakening energies of the South, we are sure they are not entertained here."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the Bank of the State of N. Carolina.

Shewing the condition of the Bank, as of May 1837, and May 1838.

MEANS.	*May* 1837.	*May* 1838.
Bills & Notes discounted & bills of exch'ge,	$3,462,195 81	2,453,369 81
Real Estate,	35,311 13	35,311 13
Due from Banks,	71,807 57	240,717 86
Notes of other Banks on hand,	80,053 00	89,115 00
Specie,	492,197 89	523,437 96
Vouchers unadjusted, and Bills and Checks in *transitu*,	22,300 77	7,265 02
DOLLARS,	4,163,366 17	3,349,236 78
LIABILITIES.	*May* 1837.	*May* 1838.
Capital Stock,	$1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00
Treas'r U. States, P. O. Dep. & Pension office,	567,990 39	25,422 49
Pub. Treas'r of N. C.	20,913 33	12,450 03
Board of Internal Imp.		200,000 00
Due to Banks,	143,707 04	74,675 44
Notes in circulation,	1,451,510 00	1,029,219 00
Dividends unpaid,	4,312 00	279 75
Individual Deposites,	300,612 24	210,485 22
General Profit and Loss,	174,321 17	296,704 85
DOLLARS,	4,163,366 17	3,349,236 78

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina:

The foregoing Statement, exhibiting the condition of the Bank, as of May 1837, and May 1838, is published for your information. The former was made shortly after the general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the U. States; the latter at the expiration of one year thereafter. A comparison of the different items composing the Statement, will show distinctly the changes made in them during that period, and will enable you to judge how far the affairs of the Bank have been administered in conformity with the assurances given in the brief communication addressed to you by order of the Directors, immediately after a suspension of Specie payments had been forced on them by a state of things which had been foreseen, but over which they had no control.

The high duty of being prepared for the resumption of Specie payments, simultaneously with the Banks in the adjoining States, has been borne constantly in mind by the Board. Every effort has been made to maintain the ability to meet, successfully, the performance of that duty; and, on every occasion of conferring with the representatives of other Banking Institutions, the moral as well as the legal obligation to fulfil it in good faith, at the earliest day, has been respectfully urged.

This Bank is, as you will see from the Statement referred to, fully prepared to resume the payment of its liabilities in Specie, and will do so to the fullest extent, on the day on which the Banks in Virginia shall resume payment of their liabilities in like manner. It would not comport with your interest, or that of the community, that this Bank should anticipate their action on this subject.

There is now a reasonable ground of expectation, that the Banks in Philadelphia will *very soon* resume Specie payments. They will be promptly followed by the Banks in Maryland, Virginia and this State Under the impression that an event, so much desired by all, will take place at an early day—as well as under the conviction that a forbearance longer to make a Dividend of a portion of the profits among the Stockholders, is not necessary for the security of the creditors of the Bank, the Directors have unanimously declared a Dividend of 5¼ per cent., which will be paid (after deducting the tax to the State) on and after the 1st Monday in July next, as you will see by the notice given by the Cashier, of this date.

By order of the Directors,

DN. CAMERON, President.

Raleigh, June 14, 1838.

Internal Improvement Convention.—The proposition to hold a State Internal Improvement Convention at Greensborough on the 4th of July has received the approbation of several of our editorial brethren in different sections of the State. But there is not that zeal manifested generally which we expected from the editorial corps, who are set up as public monitors, and should always be foremost in spreading information and forwarding measures calculated to promote the public good. We desire to see the whole State represented in the Convention, as it is designed to promote her agricultural and commercial interests. Let there be no division among us in accomplishing this most important and desirable object—no pulling *this* way, and *that* way, by *this* interest and *that* interest—but a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull ALL TOGETHER." We thought, as it was expected every section of the State would be represented, the capital would be the most suitable place for the meeting of the Convention; but as we are much more concerned as to *whether*, than *where* it shall meet, we cheerfully yield to the wishes of our worthy friend of the Fayetteville Observer, who insists upon holding it in Greensborough.

Raleigh Star.

During the interval between her arrival on Friday, and her departure on Saturday, the steamer North Carolina made $480 for her owners, towing vessels to sea from the harbour of Charleston. This we call a useful *employment* of *idle* time.

Wilmington Advertiser.

MARRIED,

At St. Augustine, (E. F.) on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hackett, Major JOHN BEARD, Jr., of North Carolina, to Miss MARIA WILLIAM ANDERSON, daughter of the late Geo. Anderson, Esq., of that city.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Friday last, Mrs. SAVAGE, wife of John Savage, Esq.

Also, on the same day, AARON L. RIVERA, Esq.

In Sampson Co. on the 29th ult. JAMES FAISON, Esq. aged about 32 years, leaving a wife and one child. Mr. Faison was very much esteemed and respected, and his loss will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

At her residence in Duplin county, on the 10th inst. Mrs. SARAH OLIVER, relict of the Rev'd. Francis Oliver, in the 83d year of her age. In the death of this truly excellent woman, society and the church have been deprived of one of their brightest ornaments.

At her residence in Robeson county, N. C., on the 14th May, Mrs. CATHARINE ALFORD, wife of Jacob Alford, Esq., leaving a bereaved husband and seven children (one of which was only a few minutes old) to mourn their irreparable loss. Mrs. Alford was, far a number of years, a consistent, worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. A large circle of friends and acquaintances will mingle their sympathies and tears with those of the afflicted family. But their consolation will be found in the recollection, that she was a Christian—*an humble follower of the Saviour.*—Then she is only removed from the Church on earth, to the Church in heaven; and that possessing like precious faith, they will rejoin her in that world where there will be no more death. Her piety was not that of show and ostentation, but self-denying, meek, humble and retiring. Possessed of a benevolence becoming the gospel, her hands were always open to supply the wants of the needy, and her heart ready to sympathize with the afflicted.

Her call to meet death was very sudden and unexpected to all her friends. Yet sudden and unlooked for as it was, it did not find her unprepared. There was no alarm at the approach of death, but with an humble submission to the divine will, and a holy confidence in the power and faithfulness of Him to whom she had committed her all, she gently fell asleep in Jesus:

"In vain my fancy strive to paint,
The moment after death;
The glories that surround a saint,
When yielding up his breath."

Reader, if called as suddenly, will you be so ready? If called *now* could you without fear quit time for eternity? Watch, for ye know neither the day nor the hour.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 18, 1838, Steamer Henrietta, with boats Post Boy, Only Son and Messenger in tow, with Salt, Sugar, Coffee and Dry Goods, for Hall & Johnson, C. J. Orrell, S. T. Hawley, Yarbrough & Ray, W. McIntyre, James Martine, Dr. T. J. Jordan, G. B. Atkins, H. L. Myrover, Taylor & Jessup, C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, Nott & Starr, G. W. McDonald, G. McNeill, J. C. Dobbin, Gardner & McKethan, Willkings & Belden, J. Huske & Son, Joseph Baker, F. Lain, J. Kyle, J. G. Cook & Co. and D. A. Saltmarsh, of this place; and for Bostick & McKenzie, Lash & Brother, T. Lineback, G. W. Brown, J. Conrad, J. McLean, Fraze, Stilo & Co., C. P. Moreman, Rose, McAdoo & Scott, J. L. Hargrave, T. J. Hargrave, S. & J. L. Hargrave, J. Newlin, A. Lindsay, J. A. Hanks, G. Volga, A. M. Hooper, H. A. London, Cress & Boger, Clark & Coffin, and Salem Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 20.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	75	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 5
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7½ a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

THE COMMITTEE appointed to make arrangements for the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday Afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, when it is expected the different Committees will be ready to report.

☞ The Journals of the Episcopal Convention are now finished, and will be despatched to the different Congregations as soon as possible.

June 20, 1838.

BOOK BINDING,

In all its Branches.

THE Subscriber having visited Fayetteville to execute some orders in his line, respectfully informs its citizens, that he has come prepared to attend to any work which may be offered him.—The length of his stay will depend altogether upon the amount of patronage extended.

BINDING of every description, from ornamental to plain, done with neatness, cheapness and despatch. Blank Books, of all kinds, ruled to order. Libraries cleaned and repaired on moderate terms.

All orders left at Mr. Hale's Book Store, will meet with prompt attention.

J. H. DE CARTERET.

June 18, 1838. 98 3w

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above three weeks, and send the Account to this Office.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at the Cross Creek Cotton Mill, a quantity of handsome CARPET CHAIN, ready doubled for the Weaver.

Also, Candle and Lamp WICK, of superior quality. Chandlers wishing to purchase large quantities, can be supplied by giving timely notice, with any quantity and number of fold.

P. S. BENBOW.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned, finding it impossible to attend to all calls made for his services, has formed a partnership with Dr. WM. H. GLASS, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and hopes by their united exertions to meet the wants of the community.

THOS. D. PARKE, *M. D.*

Wadesborough, June 15, 1838. 98-2w

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Humphreys' Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Whitefield; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Two Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Desert, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, or the Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Rogue; Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VA.

THE WINTER TERM of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, November 5th, 1838, and continue until the last week in March.

Th. Johnson, M. D., (formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

John Cullan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Aug. L. Warner, M. D., (late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Surgery.

Socrates Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The Student will be carefully instructed in the use of Surgical Instruments upon the dead subject, and particular attention paid to dissections and the art of modelling and making Anatomical preparations. The Hospital connected with the College will be open to the Student at all times, and regular Clinical Lectures delivered by the Professors.

He may also avail himself of the practice of the City Hospital, Penitentiary, and Armory, which are under the charge of one of the Professors.

Candidates for Graduation will be required to attend *one* full Course of Lectures in this Institution, having previously studied Medicine two years. The Faculty can say with confidence that the facilities for Clinical and Anatomical instruction afforded in Richmond, are not surpassed, if equalled, by those of any city in the country. In connection with this, the advantage of becoming familiarized while Students with the diseases incident to a Southern climate, renders this Institution peculiarly suited for the education of Southern Physicians. The expense of Boarding, Fuel, Lectures, &c. will be considerably less than in any of the Northern Cities.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, June 15, 1838. 98-3w

Notice to Tax Payers of Robeson County.

AT the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for this County, measures were entered into by the Court for the erection of a Poor House. This measure is deemed (by the undersigned and many others) to be improper. 1st. Because a large number of the Judges of said Court have lately resigned. The resignations in the upper end of the County have been the most numerous, where the largest amount of Taxes are paid. Consequently the County has not been fairly represented. 2nd. Because the erection of such a building in so sparse a population and where there are such a small number of Poor is not deemed a measure of economy. 3rd. Because the erection of such a building here would be contrary to principles of humanity to the Poor. It is therefore proposed that the Captains of each Company in the County, or some other person, proceed to take the voice of the people upon this matter;—that a poll be opened at every muster which may be before the next Court, and those entitled to vote give their voice "Poor House" or "no Poor House," & send the result to the Chairman of the Court. The Court will certainly be governed by the "Voice of the People."

GILES S. McLEAN.

Robeson County, *June 10.* 98-3w.

Notice.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is very desirable.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Sec'y.

HICKORY SPRING.

SITUATED 18 miles South west of PITTSBOROUGH, in Chatham County, N. C., so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the proprietor is ready for the reception of visiters. He takes pleasure in returning thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage, and will say that he still solicits a portion of public favor. He will use every exertion in his power, to make the situation of those who may call on him comfortable; and his table will be furnished with the best the country affords. He has made improvements since the last season for the accommodation of visiters—warm and cold baths always ready.

TERMS FOR BOARD:

Twenty Dollars per month;—One Dollar per day; children and servants, half price.

☞ Bathing, Washing, &c. separate charge.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more, but will add the following certificates.

Professor Olmstead in his certificate, says;

"The spring contains; 1st, a small portion of Iron; 2d sulphate of Lime; 3d sulphate of Magnesia, in a large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur or muriatic salts, nor alcaline carbonates. The spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphurate hydrogen, but does not when flush."

"Living within eight miles of the Hickory Spring, and its curative properties believed to be efficacious, in many complaints, I was induced to send a negro man to it, who had (to me) the appearance of being far advanced in consumption, evinced by pain in the breast, cough, and a profuse and offensive expectoration. He had used the water but a short time before he was enabled to return to his daily labor. And an aggravation of symptoms has been as successfully removed since, by a second visit to the waters of the said Hickory Spring. I furthermore certify, that I have no idea he would have otherwise recovered.

[Signed] JOS. JNO. ALSTON."

"*Farmer's View, Chatham co., 13th April* 1838.

"MR. WILLIAM BOWEN:

Sir—I received yours of the 8th instant, requesting me to send you a certificate respecting the benefit my family received by attending your Spring, which affords me much pleasure to state to the public what I know about it.

I attended the Hickory Spring, now the property of Mr. Wm. Bowen, in Chatham county, N. C. in the year 1817, with one of my children, about 3 years old, then laboring under a bowel complaint which had been following her for five or six weeks, she was regularly attended by a regular-bred physician, who pronounced her case incurable; in less than twelve hours after arriving at the Spring, she began to mend and in eight days was in perfect health. My wife attended at the same time, laboring under a chronic affection of the liver, she was much benefitted by drinking the water, has frequently visited the Spring since, and has always been much benefitted—has never staid longer than eight days at a time.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.

THOMAS FARISH."

P. S. Those persons visiting the Spring, and wishing extra services, would do well to bring servants with them.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of saying the HICKORY SPRING and premises attached thereto, are For Sale.

WM. BOWEN.

June 6, 1838. 98-3w.

NEW RAIL ROAD LINE

BETWEEN

Baltimore and Philadelphia, TWICE A DAY.

☞ The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail-Road Co. beg leave to announce to the Public, the following arrangement for their Passenger Cars.

The FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Pratt Street, DAILY, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Philadelphia before 1 o'clock, which allows Passengers four to five hours in that City, before the Cars start for N. York.

The early arrival of this Train at Philadelphia, (which is generally *one and a half to two hours before any other Line,*) gives Passengers great advantages in securing accommodations at the principal Hotels and Boarding Houses, without suffering the inconvenience so often experienced, in looking about for lodgings, in consequence of late arrival by other conveyance.

The SECOND TRAIN, carrying the U. STATES MAIL, leaves the Depot, Pratt Street, (after the arrival of the Cars from Washington City,) DAILY, at half past Nine o'clock, A. M., and passing through Canton, Gunpowder, Bush, Havre-de-Grace, North East, Elkton, Newark, Staunton, Newport, Wilmington, and Chester, arrives in Philadelphia also, *always* in time to take the evening Cars to New York.

☞ *By this Train, Passengers leaving Washington City in the morning, reach New York the same night.*

This Train *also* affords Passengers arriving in the Boats from Charleston and Norfolk, the opportunity of reaching New York the same evening.

☞ *Fare by either Train, Four Dollars.*

☞ The regulation adopted by this Company for the care of baggage, meets with universal approbation, as it relieves passengers of all trouble in relation it.

*** The Cars for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, are provided with *retiring rooms* and attended by female servants.

RETURNING from PHILADELPHIA:

The Trains leave Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, A. M., and at 2, P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, from lower end of *Dock street,* will arrive in Baltimore before 1 o'clock,—which gives them three to four hours to spare before the Cars leave for Washington City and the West, and also in full time for the Steam Boats for Charleston and Norfolk.

Passengers leaving New York by the morning line, arrive in Philadelphia in time for the 2 o'clock Train, and proceed directly on—they arrive in Baltimore at 8 o'clock the same evening, two hours earlier than by any other conveyance.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

Baltimore, June 11, 1838. 98 4wi.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

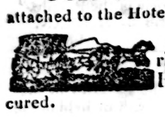
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N. C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-t1J'ly.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hoys Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott.*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838 } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87 12w.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impresions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838. 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none; —his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 15th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other artisles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

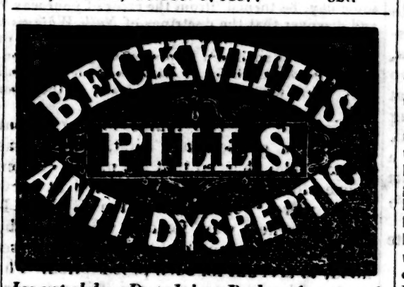
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

November 28, 1837. C. P. MALLETT. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

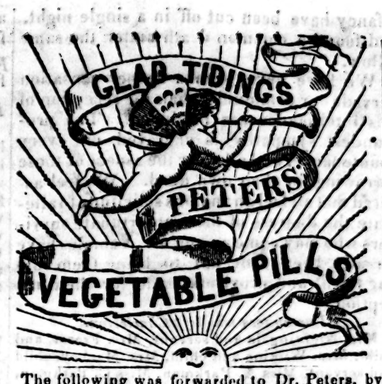
March 1, 1838. ABRAM BAKER. 83 tf.

For Sale.

25 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant.

A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills.

Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Tom Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville.

GROCERIES,

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscribers

65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
3 hhds New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

April 17, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott in 5 vols. Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Intension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Never Despair; American Almanac; Book of a Southern Matron: The Love Token Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Christian Father at Home; Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, and which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells made. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if they fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of this would here inform those wanting the same they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the articles *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is ordered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 86-3

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway negro man on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Peter Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

For Rent, till 1st Nov. Next.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. John Ashe. Possession given immediately. The House has a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached. The Place will be rented, with or without the above, and 50 acres of good river Land, of which there is a fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McRAE